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1. In early 1952, the Army Engineers Command of the Southwest China Military Area was in southern Szechuan at Chienyang (104-33, 30-24). The command recently transferred a number of officers and men from various army engineers regiments (t'uan 團) of the 2 Field Army, organized them in training classes, and gave them a new course of technical training. This course was to last about six months, after which the personnel would return to their units. It is believed that all of the army engineering regiments will have completed new courses in technical training by the end of 1953.
2. Soldiers and civilians in western Szechuan, Sikang and Yunnan all joined Support the Front services when the 18 Army entered Tibet. As conditions became more tense along the Yunnan border Support the Front organizations of Yunnan were withdrawn; by 10 February 1952, all such Yunnan units, including two infantry and one army engineers regiment, transport units, and civilians - a total of 15,000 persons - had returned to Yunnan from Sikang.
3. In January 1952, 36 students graduated from the 2 Advanced Infantry School at Nanwench'uan (南温泉), Chungking. ¹ Fourteen of these returned to their units, and the remaining 22 were transferred to the Chinese Communist Volunteer Army for active duty. Three of the persons transferred to the Chinese Communist Volunteer Army had previously been assigned to the Kweichow Military District.
4. During 1951 there was a large increase in militia in Kweichow. An official announcement of the Kweichow Military District indicated that 397,000 self-defense militiamen were on the rolls of the 77 hsien in the province. ² Over 100,000 of these had undergone training. Another 100,000 militiamen will be enrolled during 1952.

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1. [redacted] (Chinese Communist Infantry Training School),
[redacted] this school at Hsink'aishih, in the
western suburb of Chungking.
2. [redacted] (Order of Battle and Military Information,
Kweichow) [redacted] 77 hsien had regrouped their
local joint defense militia into peoples' self-protection units, totaling
about 350,000 men in early November 1951. Two hsien had not regrouped their
militia.

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